

# CROSBY BROS' Price Breakers for January!

You were with us last week in goodly numbers and there was an air of business about you that we certainly admired, because you appreciated a good thing when you saw it, bought it and sent your neighbors for more of the same.

## PREPARING FOR INVENTORY.

Tomorrow we meet you with bargains that you did not see last week on account of the crowded condition of our store, but the tremendous business of the last six days has brought them to light, and they will be shown on tables or in baskets. All marked in plain figures.

### CLOAKS WERE NEVER SO CHEAP.

## DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS

### 15 CENTS.

Half wool Henriettas, 36 inch wide.  
Half wool Diagonals, 36 inch wide.  
Half wool Hop Sacking, 36 inch wide.  
Russian Eiderdown, 27 inch wide. All down to 15 cents.

### Dress Goods. 10 CENTS.

Imported Bedford Cords, opening price was 25 cents; half Australian wool, half Cotton. Down to 10 cents.

### FUR RUGS.

Prices will be \$2.33, were \$3.50.  
Prices will be \$1.67, were \$2.50.

### JERSEY JACKETS.

Worth up to \$6.00. Price \$1.00 each.

### Boys' Flannel Waists.

69 cents. Were \$1.00.

### WHITE BED SPREADS

89 cents. Were \$1.00.

### 25 CENTS.

Extra quality Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vest, in Cream and Grey. Down from 40 cents.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Undershirts, sizes, 26 to 34, regular price 50c. All down to 25 cents.

### Children's Underwear.

Children's Grey and Scarlet, all wool, extra heavy Vests and Pants, marked down to 25c for size 18—Rise 5c a size.

### 85 CENTS.

Men's fine heavy all wool Scarlet and Gray Shirts and Drawers, were \$1.25. Down to 89 cents.

### 5 CENTS.

10c Initial Handkerchiefs down to 5 cents.

### \$1.69.

Men's fine all wool Navy Blue Flannel Shirts \$1.69, were \$2.25.

### 13 CENTS.

Odd sizes heavy fast black all wool Children's Hose, regular price 20c. Down to 13 cents.

### 5 CENTS.

Best Indigo Blue Prints down to 5 cents.

### 25 CENTS.

All wool mixtures 40 in. wide.  
All wool mixtures 36 in. wide.  
All wool Hop Sacking 36 in. wide.  
All wool Flannels 52 in. wide.  
All down to 25 cents.

### 35 CENTS.

All wool French Flannels.  
All wool Plain Eiderdowns.  
All wool Heavy Shirtings.  
All wool Shepherd Plaids.  
38 inches wide, opening price 75 cents. All down to 35 cents.

### 50 CENTS.

All wool Henriettas, 46 inches wide.  
All wool Bedford Cord, 40 inches wide.  
All wool French Cord, 38 inches wide.  
All wool Hop Sackings, 38 inches wide.

### FURS.

2 in. Red Fox 1.25, was 2.50  
2 in. Raccoon 1.00, was 2.00  
2 in. Lynx 1.50, was 3.00  
2 in. Lynx 1.75, was 3.50  
1 in. Brown Bear 2.00, was 4.50  
Black Hair Muff 25c, was 50c.  
Black Hair Muffs 65c, was 1.00.  
Mutria Muff 3.50, was 5.00

**FIGURED EIDERDOWNS**  
Opening prices 75c, 89c and \$1, all down to 50c.

### FUR CAPES.

3 black hair Capes, \$3.98, were \$6.00.

2 Monkey Capes, \$25.00, were \$37.50.

1 wool Seal Cape, \$30.00, was \$42.50.

1 Baltic Seal Cape, \$27.50, was \$42.50.

1 Baltic Seal Cape, 3 yards around, \$35.00, was \$50.00.

1 Nutria Cape, \$5.00, was \$5.00.

Broken lots of the best Opaque Shades at 25c, worth 50c.

### BLANKETS.

10-4 White Blankets \$9c, were 1.25.

10-4 very heavy White Blankets 1.50, were 2.50.

All wool White Blankets 3.75, were 5.00.

Mr. Emery said irrigation was old as history; that it was generally used in ancient Egypt and European Asia. He said that more water was going to waste in the so-called arid regions of America than is given by nature to any one European country, or was used by the Roman Empire at its height. He said it was enough to make a California of seventy million square acres.

He wanted the general government to make a more extensive irrigation survey and build experimental irrigation wells and reservoirs. He also wanted the agricultural college to start experimental wells as soon as it could do so.

Dr. R. Moses of Great Bend, spoke on "Irrigationists, past, present and future." He is president of the Interstate Irrigation Association. He said the people of Kansas do not understand that agriculture is a science, that would be perplexed by irrigation.

B. F. Campbell of St. Francis talked about "Irrigation in Cheyenne county," and L. L. Diesen of Garden City, spoke on "Irrigation from wells with wind power."

The discussion was postponed until all the papers on the subject of irrigation had been read.

SCIENCE PURE, BUT NOT SIMPLE.

Prof. Milton Whitney's Learned Talk on Water in Soils.

Prof. Milton Whitney of the Johns Hopkins university is a learned man; a very learned man. He read a paper on "Circulation of Water in Soils" and what he doesn't know about the circulation of water in soils is not worth knowing. His paper read yesterday afternoon was illustrated by chemical experiments. He had a large assortment of bottles full of many colored venomous looking acids, and a great many tubes and other apparatus.

One of the experiments was the blowing of soap bubbles. They were scientific soap bubbles and not intended for the amusement of the farmers, because he did it to illustrate the expanding and contracting powers of water.

Professor Whitney told more about the different kinds of soil, their texture and scientific analysis, their absorption and capillary properties than any one of the tillers of the soil present had ever heard before. When "Farmer" Smith and "Farmer" Glick go home they will no doubt be able to distribute water over their pastures and produce thereby a profusion of vegetation equalled only in the equatorial zones.

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### A GOOD MAN GETS IN.

Coburn Made Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

### FIVE BALLOTS WERE TAKEN.

General Rejoicing Among the Members of the Board That Mr. Coburn Was the Lucky Man.

J. D. Coburn was elected secretary of the state board of agriculture this afternoon to succeed Martin Mohler of Topeka. Mr. Mohler made a strong fight for the place and only lacked three votes to the first ballot of re-election. In the four subsequent ballots however, Mr. Mohler lost votes and on the last ballot he had only five.

Mr. Coburn was placed in nomination by T. M. Hubbard of Sumner county, who said Mr. Coburn was a walking encyclopedia and added, "If he don't elevate the standard of our agricultural reports I will set the whole board up to oysters."

The other candidates were R. T. Stokes, postmaster at Garnett, Anderson county; D. W. Kingsley of Montgomery county; J. D. Graham of the State Agricultural college.

The ballots stood as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Mohler	.....	23	10	15	5
Stokes	.....	12	16	17	16
Coburn	.....	8	12	14	20
Graham	.....	4	1	0	0
Holiday	.....	0	0	0	0

The election of Mr. Coburn was made unanimous, and he was called on for a speech. He said, "In this respect I am the only man present who cannot make a speech. I am a man of few professions and few promises."

Mr. Coburn said he was willing to ring the bell at his own funeral and congratulate his successful opponent.

Mr. Mohler said he thought his services had been satisfactory and saw no impropriety in his candidacy for a fourth term. He wished his successor all possible prosperity and success.

George W. Glick introduced a resolution that was adopted, thanking Mr. Mohler for his efficient services.

Mr. Coburn is a gentleman well fitted to fill the office of secretary of the board of agriculture with credit to himself and to the state. He held the place once before in the '90s, and this department was never more efficient than when he was at its head. He is a man with a broad knowledge of agricultural affairs and has been and still is associated with several agricultural periodicals. His home is in Wyandotte county, and while he is a staunch Republican he holds at present a position of trust in the pension office under George W. Glick. He will go into office about February 1.

"Farmer" A. W. Smith declined to be a candidate for president of the board on the ground that he had held it for six years, which was plenty long enough.

Thomas M. Foster of Peabody, Marion county, was nominated by W. G. Sutton of Bonelli and elected by acclamation.

John M. Hogan of Jackson county was chosen vice-president, and Samuel C. Holiday of Topeka was elected treasurer, both by acclamation. There is \$1.50 in the treasury, which Mr. Howe has established for many years.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

The Arid Regions Wouldn't Be Arid If Water Wasn't Wanted.

There were not as many "farmers" at the night session as in the afternoon. There were probably as many real farmers there as before supper, but there was an absence of the town class of farmers, some of whom don't know the difference between a harrow and an incubator.

Judge J. S. Emery of Lawrence, who is a national lecturer, read a paper on "Irrigation in the Sub-humid Region."

He told a story about a priest who was requested by the farmers in his flock to pray for rain, to which the priest replied, "I would not insult the Lord by doing so. Where is the rain? He sent you a month ago that you let go to waste."

Mr. Emery said irrigation was old as history; that it was generally used in ancient Egypt and European Asia. He said that more water was going to waste in the so-called arid regions of America than is given by nature to any one European country, or was used by the Roman Empire at its height. He said it was enough to make a California of seventy million square acres.

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entific and technical. Even Prof. Lovewell of Weymouth college closed his eyes occasionally.

Ensign Tweddle, the most technical man in Topeka, sometimes lost the thread of the remarks.

H. Hinckley, President Falchild and Councilman Fulton stayed right by the speaker and didn't lose a word. It was hard to tell whether Messrs. Glick and Smith underrated it all or not.

Professor Whitney is not an attractive speaker. He impressed the audience, however, in his remarks of one hour and fifty minutes that he knew what he was talking about. He handled his subject with the same skill that Farmer Forney shows in breaking a yearling colt, or Farmer McAllister in teaching a heifer calf to drink out of a bucket.

At the close of Prof. Whitney's address there was a silence of several moments, when Farmer Glick arose and asked if the power of will to attract moisture worked east and west, or north and south, as well as up and down. The professor replied that it did.

Mr. Hilton's Scientific Talk.

Farmer H. R. Hilton of Topeka, made the next address, which was in the nature of a demonstration of the more abstract statements of the professor from Johns Hopkins'. Mr. Hilton is a firm believer in sub-soiling, and said the fine soil ought to be buried deep and the poor quality on top. He maintained also that no farmer should go in for irrigation as long as one drop of water runs off his farm from poor drainage. "Use all that nature supplies first," he said.

The value of red clover as a sub-soil, and the depth of plowing necessary to retain the moisture, were topics of grave importance, that caused an earnest discussion. Dry winds were another subject discussed.

Farmer Mohler said there was no natural heat great enough to hurt the plant, but there was plenty of moisture at the roots.

Cheaper Transportation.

State Senator A. G. Forney read a paper on "The Necessity of Cheaper Transportation." The paper contained many statements and charges that the local deities of the Santa Fe would have resented if they been present.

"The time has come when the railroads must be controlled by the people, the people will be controlled by them. Forney said after reviewing the history of transportation from the landing of the pilgrim fathers down to date.

It is admitted that this country would be nothing without our railroads, but it also follows that the railroads would amount to nothing without the people. A few railroad officials can exercise power and despotism that the national government would hesitate to exercise.

The way the stock exchange manipulates many railroads and forces its stock up or down, or into the hands of a receiver, reminds me of a game of freeze-out.

The reason one-fifth of the mileage in this country is in receivers' hands is because much of it was built for speculation at the cost of the people instead of meeting the needs of the people."

Senator Forney denounced the pool system because it makes those who do pay their fare pay also for those who don't pay.